FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

SEPTEMBER 4, 1915

SENATOR SMOOT ENLISTS IN FIGHT FOR NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Senator Smoot with Some of His Constituents

Vol. III SEPTEMBER 4, 1915 No. 36

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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Notes of the Week

Alabama House Defeats Suffrage Bill

A BILL to authorize a vote in the next general election on a woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution was defeated on August 25 in the Alabama House of Delegates. Fifty-two members voted for the measure and only forty-two against it, but the two-thirds' affirmative vote necessary for passage was lacking by twelve. A similar bill will be acted upon in the Senate later.

Suffrage Strike Called Off

THE proposed suffrage strike of 500,000 women and girls in New York City was officially called off on August 25. Believing that the public "now realizes the importance of woman's place outside the home as well as in it," the suffragists abandoned their plans for the one-day stay-at-home protest.

Labor Instructed to Aid the Enfranchisement of Women

A RESOLUTION was adopted by the New York State Federation of Labor on August 27 calling on all union men to support women workers in getting an affirmative vote on the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution at the election this fall in that state.

Retail Jewelers Endorse Woman Suffrage

THE National Jewelers' Retail Association in its convention at New York City last week passed the following resolution:

"The National Jewelers' Retail Association recognizes the great advance in recent years of the status of American women, until in every state they now own property, earn wages, and take part in community life. The association believes, for these reasons, that American women should have the ballot."

Heed Women No Longer

AN official announcement made by the militia department of the government of Canada withdraws the veto privilege given to women early in the war on the enlistment of their husbands and sons. It will no longer be possible for a wife to keep her husband or her sons under eighteen from enlisting by withholding her consent.

Sees Suffrage Victory in Pennsylvania

THAT Pennsylvania will go for equal suffrage this fall and enfranchise 1,500,000 women, is the prediction made by Martin G. Brumbaugh, governor of the state.

"I was elected on a personal platform favoring woman suffrage," said the governor, "although the Democratic and Progressive parties united to defeat me. I consider that fact one of the best reasons for believing that suffrage will carry."

News from Albany

WHEN a provision that hereafter an amendment to the New York State Constitution shall not be adopted unless two-thirds of the number of electors voting for Assemblymen vote on it or unless the affirmative vote on it equals at least one-half of the number of votes cast for members of Assembly, was killed last week in the State Constitutional Convention, woman suffrage made a distinct gain in that convention. Suffragists had opposed this provision because they claimed that in the event of it being made a part of the Constitution, it would require about a third of the total vote to be cast in favor of a suffrage amendment should that amendment come up a second time. The vote on the adoption of the provision was 73 for and 50 against.

Heretofore amendments to the Constitution have been adopted where less than 25 per cent of the voters have expressed themselves.

The convention also considered a literacy test amendment.

This test was strongly defended by Mr. Meier Steinbrink. "At present," said Mr. Steinbrink, "the immigrant must live in this country for five years before he becomes a citizen. Is it unreasonable to expect from him that in that period he will acquaint himself with the language of the land sufficiently to enjoy the privilege of voting?"

The amendment was, however, defeated by a vote of 77 to 67.

Women who are accustomed to hearing disfranchisement defended on account of the vote of "ignorant women," may well be amazed at the protection extended to every man and denied to every woman.

General Botha's Thanks to South African Women

WHEN Cape Town welcomed General Botha on his return from his triumphant campaign, says the *Common Cause* (England, August 20), and his splendid services to this country were publicly acknowledged at one of the greatest public gatherings ever held in South Africa, General Botha took the opportunity of dwelling on the courage, fortitude, and the splendid heroism of the men who had made the campaign with him, in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties, and then, after thanking them, spoke of the women's share of the war. "We had thousands of married men at the front for nine months and longer," General Botha said, as reported by *The Cape Times*, "and I have seen many of the letters from their women-folk urging them to keep on doing their duty at the front, while they remained on the farms and did the necessary work there. I can tell you that my heart very often went out in pity to these wives who remained behind on the farms, carrying on as best they could, with a few neighbors to help them. I am proud to think that South Africa has such women. . . . We can look with pride to the part played by the women of our country in this struggle."

Foreign View of Our Anti Arguments

IT IS a pity we have no colored population in these countries," says the *Irish Citizen* (August 21) "American antis discover that the reason they cannot give the vote to white women is that some black women might get it; apparently the male negro voter doesn't worry them half as much. Congressman Lewis, trying to explain to a deputation of Maryland women recently why he had "ratted" on suffrage, said that he feared 45,000 negro women getting the vote. He was asked by one of the women was that a reason why the 365,000 women of Maryland should go without the vote? Happy the nation with a negro population! One can imagine Mr. Asquith explaining to a deputation how eagerly he would enfranchise white women, but that he feared giving the negro population preponderance! But here at home politicians have to invent other bogeys: Home Rule or Clericalism, Woman's innate Conservation, or Woman's Rampant and equally innate Radicalism. A negro population would be so much simpler.

Norway Legislates for the Illegitimate Child

LAST March the Storthing, the legislative body of Norway, passed what might be called the bill of rights of the illegitimate child. According to an article by Katharine Anthony in the *New Republic* (August 21) this is the most revolutionary change in the inheritance laws of Norway since 1854, when the admission of daughters to equal inheritance rights with sons marked the beginning of the woman movement, in that the child is entitled to be supported by his parents in accordance with the financial circumstances of the one who is economically better placed.

The article also says that the countries which are today doing the most for their illegitimate children are the three neutral countries of Scandinavia: Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and that the Norwegian law sets a high standard of justice for other countries.

10,000 Japanese Women Said to Have Organized

ACCORDING to Prof. Kuroiwa Shuroki, as quoted in the Washington *Times* (August 28), there is an organization of 10,000 women in Japan whose object is to force men to treat wives as equals and to vote for laws protecting women or aiding their economic status wherever possible. All of the women enrolled have vowed never to marry unless their prospective husbands sign a pledge agreeing to these conditions.

Women Gardeners and Glass Houses

THE *Vote* (England, August 20), says, "Fourteen women are now working as gardeners at Kew, and excite for the moment the liveliest interest of visitors, who seize upon any excuse to get a close inspection of top boots, overalls, and rush hats. In fact, work is somewhat impeded by the numbers of requests to be shown the way. Even in the Eden of Kew Gardens prejudice is, however, rampant. It has taken up the glass-houses as its last stronghold. Here women are not, as a rule, permitted to work. One would have thought that there was something suitable about the shelter of glass-houses for women; but the powers that be have decreed that her 'sphere' is rock gardens and herbaceous borders."

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SENATOR BRADY SAYS VICTORY IS CERTAIN IN NEXT SENATE

Deputation to Senator Brady

WONDERFUL encouragement was given to national suffrage work when Senator James H. Brady, of Idaho, expressed his belief that the Susan B. Anthony amendment will pass the next session of the Senate. The Senator expressed this opinion before a number of his women constituents who met him in the Hotel Owyhee, in Boise, on Monday evening, August 23, to confer with him on the subject of the national amendment. Senator Brady happened to be passing through the capital and the women of Boise eagerly seized the opportunity to discuss with him the situation, in which they are now taking the greatest interest. There can be no doubt that national woman suffrage is a "live issue" in Idaho, for Senator Brady himself declared at the meeting that no subject has been mentioned to him more frequently since his return from Washington than the one of the federal suffrage amendment.

"I find people talking about it in all parts of the state," said the Senator, "and I am always willing to tell them exactly where I stand, for the time has come when every man in public life must express himself either for or against national woman suffrage. My own feeling is that as long as there is a state in the Union where women do not vote, a man is called upon to fight for them. That is what I have done in Congress and that is what I will continue to do."

As Senator Brady spoke the faces of the women around him shone with their pleasure and approval, and the light of their desire to help other women to complete citizenship.

Senator Brady declared that he thought the work was being conducted along the right lines. "Keep the question before the people of the country as you do before us men at Washington, where there is, it seems to me, a never-ending round of meetings and delegations and processions concerning the suffrage question. You do not realize how ready women out here are to help. All they need is to be told what they can do to aid in your fight."

"You are now bespeaking the aid of the women of Idaho for all women, Senator," said Mrs. E. D. Nichols, the founder and first president of the Good Citizenship Club of Boise, "and I know I can promise they will never fail to aid other women."

Miss Paul asked the Senator his opinion concerning the comparative value of the Bristow and Shafroth amendments. Senator Brady answered unhesitatingly that the Senate will undoubtedly favor the Bristow amendment. "The other bill," he said, "is simply a way to get out of voting on the direct question. All the argument about the opposition of the South to the federal amendment," continued the Senator, "is simply talk, for I believe that the better element is coming to realize that the granting of national suffrage to women is simply the proper thing to do."

When Miss Paul asked Senator Brady what the prospects for the suffrage amendment are, he answered: "I believe that the suffrage amendment will carry in the next session of the Senate. Many men are now anxious to get rid of the question and are therefore willing to submit it to the legislatures of the states and thus place the responsibility on them."

One of the most encouraging interviews that have so far occurred with any of the Congressmen concluded with an expression of thanks from Mrs. Nichols for this support that Senator Brady had given to the national suffrage amendment. She declared the women of Idaho looked to him to do all in his power to obtain the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the next session, and the Senator responded: "I am willing to do anything to help the cause in the Senate. I will hector the committee to get the resolution out of committee. I will speak for it; I will vote for it. I assure you I will do my full part to win the success that I am confident is near at hand."

Congressional Union Convention in Idaho

ALMOST cordial welcome was given Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Congressional Union, in Boise, Idaho, at a luncheon held in her honor. In order to reach Boise Miss Paul had traveled many miles over the hot desert land of Utah and Idaho; but the welcome accorded her by the women of Boise made all the traveling worth while.

On the day the luncheon was held, August 24, the noon-day heat was almost overpowering, but the spirit of the women who gathered for the luncheon was refreshing because of the keenness and kindliness of the interest shown. The gorgeous flowers that make Boise a garden-spot were brought in great profusion to give beauty to the rooms where the luncheon and reception were held. Every detail to make a perfect whole was carefully attended to by a committee composed of representatives of the Good Citizenship Club, the National Council of Women Voters, the W. C. T. U. and the Mothers' Congress. Mrs. Minnie Priest Dunton, assisted by Mrs. John T. Morrison and Mrs. John M. Haines, had charge of the decorations and the reception that immediately followed the luncheon, and under their direction every arrangement was perfect. At the luncheon the toastmistress, Mrs. Cynthia Mann, a woman known throughout the state for the work she has done for children, introduced Miss Margaret Roberts, a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union, and librarian of the Traveling Library in Idaho. Miss Roberts had traveled nearly two hundred miles by automobile across the Idaho desert the day and night before the convention that she might be present to greet Miss Paul and say a word in behalf of suffrage for the women of the nation.

After Miss Roberts had spoken in her direct and forceful way, Miss Paul, with the frankness and sincerity that carries conviction, told of the work that has been done, and made the appeal for the help of the women voters to gain success in the next session of Congress. When Miss Paul finished Mrs. Minnie Priest Dunton moved that the women present endorse the work of the Congressional Union and empower Mrs. John Morrison and Miss Margaret Roberts, Idaho members of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union, to form a committee to carry out the work in this state. This motion when seconded was unanimously carried by a rising vote.

After this harmonious conclusion, all present met Miss Paul and the receiving line in the parlors of the Idanha, the hotel where the luncheon was served. In the line with Miss Paul were Mrs. Minnie Priest Dunton, former state librarian; Mrs. John T. Morrison, wife of the former Governor of Idaho and member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union; Mrs. Cynthia Mann; Mrs. Glenn Nichols, President of the Good Citizenship Club; Miss Margaret Roberts, State President, Idaho Chapter of National Council of Women Voters and member of the Advisory Council of the Union; Mrs. L. A. Garber, President, State Congress of Mothers; Miss Mabel Vernon, national organizer of Congressional Union; Mrs. John M. Haines, wife of former Governor; Mrs. Frank R. Gooding, wife of former Governor of Idaho; and Mrs. F. S. Dietrich, wife of Federal Judge Dietrich. At the reception Mrs. Maud Lowry Cleary, one of the most talented pianists in Idaho, played several selections, and Mrs. W. D. McReynolds and Mrs. Rosene sang two duets. The program was completed with Mrs. Rosene's singing of "A Perfect Day." It seemed a fitting close, for the day had indeed been perfect in the spirit in which the women had come together, the desire to stand by other women and lend all the aid within their power to gain enfranchisement for all.

DELEGATES from Idaho to the Women Voters' Convention, San Francisco, September 14, 15 and 16, will be: Mrs. John M. Haines, Boise, wife of the former Governor of Idaho; Mrs. Minnie Priest Dunton, former State Law Librarian, Boise; Mrs. Joel Priest, Boise; Mrs. Belle B. Kurtz, Nampa; Mrs. James H. Beatty, Coeur d'Alene; Mrs. Monks, Bonners Ferry; Mrs. A. V. Scott, Idaho Falls; Mrs. James Magee, Nampa; Mrs. Edward Dewey, Nampa; Mrs. H. A. Partridge, Nampa; Mrs. S. M. Reynolds, Meridian; Mrs. W. A. Stone, Caldwell; Mrs. H. T. Blatchley, Caldwell; Miss Z. Fay Fowler, county superintendent, Caldwell; Mrs. W. A. Coughanour, Payette; Mrs. D. C. Chase, Payette; Mrs. John McGlinchy, Payette; Mrs. O. M. Harvey, Weiser; Mrs. A. B. Moss, Payette; Mrs. William Hamilton, Payette; Mrs. Dr. Conant, Payette; Mrs. Butterfield, Payette; Mrs. J. H. Forney, Moscow; Mrs. D. W. Standrod, Pocatello; Mrs. Church, Pocatello; Mrs. John T. Morrison, wife of the former Governor of Idaho; Mrs. W. E. Collins, Idaho Falls; Miss Margaret Roberts, Librarian, State Traveling Library, Boise; Mrs. Frederick Gooding, Shoshone; Mrs. Glenn Nichols, president, Good Citizenship Club, Boise; Dr. Minnie Howard, Pocatello; Mrs. L. B. Green, Mountainhome; Mrs. Lee Worth, Mountainhome; Mrs. W. C. Howie, Mountainhome; Mrs. Dr. Morris, Lewiston; Mrs. A. R. Cruzen, Boise; Mrs. Melvin, Shoshone; Mrs. Frank R. Gooding, wife of former Governor of Idaho, Gooding; Mrs. Vollmer, president, State Federation of Women's Clubs, Lewiston; Mrs. Permeal French, dean of women, University of Idaho, Moscow; Miss Snowden Reed, Boise; Mrs. E. D. Nichols, Boise; Mrs. John Dixon, Boise; Mrs. W. S. Chipp, president, W. C. T. U., Boise; Mrs. E. J. Dockery, society editor, *Idaho Statesman*, Boise; Mrs. Frederick Pittenger, former president, State Federation of Women's Clubs, Boise; Mrs. W. H. Ridenaugh, Boise; Mrs. L. A. Garver, president, Mother's Congress, Boise; Mrs. R. W. Faris, Boise; Mrs. E. J. Payne, Boise; Mrs. H. F. Lemp, Boise; Mrs. W. D. McReynolds, Boise; Mrs. S. E. Vance, vice-president, W. C. T. U., Boise; Mrs. C. B. Moody, treasurer, Ada County, Boise; Mrs. J. T. Green, Boise; Mrs. F. S. Dietrich, Boise; Mrs. Cynthia Mann, founder, Children's Home-Finding and Aid Society, Boise; Mrs. Francis Crosson, Boise; Mrs. A. M. Moore, Boise, and Mrs. U. F. Powell.

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204 failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Senator Dillingham's Suffrage Letter

THE senior Senator from Vermont, under pressure from his constituents, printed in the Montpelier *Argus* a long letter, written in March, 1914, to explain his opposition to the federal suffrage amendment. It is interesting to analyze the points which Senator Dillingham thinks will deter the women of his district from supporting their own enfranchisement by federal amendment.

Senator Dillingham declares first, that it is the right of each individual state to determine its electoral qualifications for itself.

This is, however, not the case. The state has not the right to limit the national electorate to members of the state legislature, or to those voting for the less numerous branch of the state legislature; and it has not the right to disfranchise its citizens because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. It has the right to deny the vote to citizens because of their sex; or the great majority of American women would not now form a disfranchised class.

Women do not deny that the states have this right; they are asking for an amendment to the United States Constitution, to put an end to it.

What Senator Dillingham is contending for is that the states should continue to be permitted to disfranchise women because they are women.

THERE is, however, no justification for disfranchisement based on sex. And no state should have the right to commit injustice.

A state today is forbidden by the national government to deny its citizens civil liberty. No state is permitted under the Constitution to prohibit the free exercise of religion, or abridge freedom of speech or of the press, or refuse the right of habeas corpus, or impair the obligation of contract, or deny trial by jury in criminal prosecutions; or deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; or refuse to any citizen the equal protection of the law. These are local rights. They are guaranteed by the federal government because they are just; and it is the wish of the national government to safeguard citizens from manifest injustice.

SENATOR DILLINGHAM, a Republican from Vermont, declares that the right of a state to disfranchise women should not be tampered with by a federal amendment because such an amendment would need the ratification of only three-fourths of the states.

Defenders of the Constitution have some easy arguments against Senator Dillingham. Three-fourths of the states cannot ratify a federal amendment until it has been passed by a two-thirds' majority in the Senate and House. If the thickly populated states were opposed to woman suffrage on account of their large foreign population, the amendment would not pass the House.

It would be easy, too, for suffragists to defend the justice of the constitutional provision that the smaller states be given equal weight with the larger in ratifying an amendment. That provision was inserted to keep the small states, like Vermont, from being dominated by states with a greater population.

But it is not necessary for women to make these points. They did not draw up the Constitution, and are not responsible for its wisdom or unwisdom. They are living under the Constitution, and are carrying on their campaign for freedom under the terms it lays down.

The strange thing is that women are expected to look with pious awe on the clause giving the state the right to disfranchise women; and to repudiate altogether the amendment clause pointing out the way the Constitution may be altered.

SENATOR DILLINGHAM next quotes statistics showing the heavy foreign population in certain Eastern states, to prove that localities with special problems should handle the question of electorate locally.

This is a remarkable way of persuading American women to prefer the state method, which compels a personal canvass of these millions of male voters of foreign birth and descent.

If the foreigner constitutes a special problem, why enfranchise foreign men, deny the vote to all women, and then ask women to give up their right of federal procedure, in order to put their case at the direct disposal of these same foreigners? The special beauty of this state method, according to Senator Dillingham, is that if the foreigner decides against equal suffrage, women can accept the verdict as being the judgment of an enlightened people—and so rest content.

AS MATTERS are, it is to be feared, says Senator Dillingham, that women may forget their rights and powers as citizens of sovereign states, the dignity of their birthright, and their firm grasp on the principle of local self-government!

HOW is it possible for anyone to be as grateful as Senator Dillingham is for the right of a state to be free from the influence of other states, and be blankly indifferent to the right of an individual to be free from the domination of other individuals?

A FEDERAL suffrage amendment, says the Senator, would be as unfair and arbitrary as a Constitutional amendment denying the nine suffrage states the right to continue the equal suffrage system.

An anti-suffrage federal amendment would most certainly be unwise, but it would not be arbitrary if it secured the assent of (1) two-thirds of the Senate, (2) two-thirds of the House, and (3) three-fourths of the state legislatures. The essential difficulty with this proposal is that it could not be defended by any reasonable being, and therefore could never pass.

If it could pass, our anti-suffrage brethren would defend it loyally.

Utah Solid for the Susan B. Anthony Amendment

THE convention of the Congressional Union in Utah aroused extraordinary enthusiasm, and was participated in by the most influential women of the state drawn from all political parties.

The convention was held in Salt Lake City on Thursday and Friday, August 19 and 20, beginning with a luncheon, arranged by the executive committee in charge of the convention at the Newhouse Hotel. Seated at the head of the table which was decorated with purple, white and gold ribbons and sprays of asters, was Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells, President of the Women's Relief Society, a pioneer suffragist and friend of Susan B. Anthony. On Mrs. Wells' right was Mrs. William Spry, wife of Governor Spry. At Mrs. Wells' left was seated Mrs. F. S. Richards, President of the State Council of Women. Miss Spry, the daughter of the Governor, and Mrs. Lewis Cannon, the daughter of Representative Howells, of Logan, were among the guests. During luncheon there was general discussion of the two suffrage amendments that will be introduced in the next session of Congress, and the unanimous opinion was that the Susan B. Anthony amendment should receive the support of the women of the country and that the Shafroth-Palmer resolution simply served to hamper action.

IMMEDIATELY after luncheon a delegation formed to call upon Senator Reed Smoot, senior Senator from Utah. Preceded by a band, automobiles decorated in purple, white and gold, and filled with women wearing the Congressional Union regalia, drove along Main Street to the Hotel Utah, where the interview with Senator Smoot took place.

Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells introduced each member of the delegation to Senator Smoot, who received the women voters and cordially shook hands with them as they entered his offices. After some introductory remarks by Mrs. Wells, Miss Mabel Vernon, national organizer of the Congressional Union, spoke in behalf not only of the women of Utah but for the women of the country seeking political enfranchisement. She expressed appreciation of Senator Smoot's favorable vote on the suffrage question in the last session of Congress and asked the Senator to give his support to the measure in the next session. Miss Vernon asked that the Senator should not only vote for the amendment but should work for it in his party caucus and do all in his power to obtain its passage. Miss Vernon concluded by stating that the amendment which the women of Utah support and for which they asked the assistance of Senator Smoot was the one known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment. She asked that Senator Smoot should do all he could to prevent consideration of the Shafroth-Palmer amendment, which the women of his state and, indeed, of the country, regard as a useless and dangerous measure.

In replying Senator Smoot declared, "I am willing to do anything in Congress to further the cause of woman suffrage. I saw in the last session of Congress how the suffrage resolution was buffeted around, and perceived the disposition even to laugh it out of court. I am resolved that in the next session no man shall take advantage of the rules of the Senate to work against the suffrage resolution." The Senator then declared that the amendment he is going to vote for is the one known in the last session as the Bristow amendment. "There is absolutely no choice between the two amendments suggested," he said, "for the Susan B. Anthony amendment means suffrage for the women of the nation, while the Shafroth spells defeat in Congress for the cause of suffrage."

Mrs. C. Livingston, Jr., thanked the Senator for the courtesy of the interview and the whole delegation proceeded to the entrance of the hotel, where pictures were taken of the party, with Senator Smoot and Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells standing under the purple, white and gold banner bearing the words "We Demand an Amendment to the United States Constitution, Enfranchising Women."

THURSDAY evening a most enjoyable reception was given in the beautiful reception rooms of the Bishops Building, with the executive committee of the convention, Mrs. Spry, the wife of the Governor, and Mrs. Park, the wife of Mayor Park, of Salt Lake, as the hostesses. During the evening Mrs. Susa Young Gates gave some interesting statistics concerning the women of Utah and Miss Vernon spoke briefly of the Woman Voters' Convention in San Francisco.

ON FRIDAY at three o'clock a meeting of women was held in the Assembly Hall of the Bishops Building. The hall was beautifully decorated with American flags, Congressional Union banners and huge bouquets of marigolds and golden glow. Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells was temporary chairman of the meeting, and appointed Mrs. H. A. King as permanent chairman.

The chief object of the meeting was to express the feeling of the women of Utah in regard to national suffrage to Senator George Sutherland, who was present at the meeting. Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, a member of the legislature of 1913, spoke to Senator Sutherland, telling him that the women of his own state appreciated what he had done for woman suffrage in the suffrage committee of the Senate and in his favorable vote on the amendment. She then called upon him to give even greater support.

In reply Senator Sutherland said in part:

"I supported the Susan B. Anthony amendment in meetings of committees, voted for it, and spoke for it on the floor of the Senate. The number of votes it won in the Senate was a surprise to me; it received many more than I expected.

"An objection which some of the men who voted against it advanced, has an element of justice in it. That objection is that some states shouldn't impose woman suffrage upon other states that do not want it. In the South, for instance, there is little or no sentiment for woman suffrage; the majority of the women themselves, I believe, do not want it. But personally I do not sympathize with this objection. However, while I do not mean to discourage you, I believe that your most effective work is done in the unenfranchised states to win them to woman suffrage; but go right on with your efforts in Congress, for such support as the suffrage amendment received in the Senate is excellent advertising. It does a great deal of good to have it known in the country that one-half of the Senate of the United States is in favor of woman suffrage. You are making wonderful strides in that eleven states have now declared for equal suffrage. Keep on gaining recruits and in fifty years from now objection to women's voting will be as out of date as witchcraft; for undoubtedly, notwithstanding what the law books say, suffrage is a right and not a privilege. I assure you my efforts will be continued in the Senate and with this assurance that the cause you advocate will have my support I must leave this meeting, which has been extremely pleasant in every way, and return to pressing business duties."

Miss Vernon then called Senator Sutherland's attention to the fact that there had been two suffrage resolutions in the last session of Congress, the Susan B. Anthony amendment and the Shafroth-Palmer, and asked him to give his support to the first and not merely to vote against the Shafroth but to work against it in every way possible. "As I remember the Shafroth measure," the Senator replied, "the men on the suffrage committee considered it far inferior to the original suffrage resolution; but finally gave it a favorable report. However, if I believed there was some chance of its passing, I would not promise to vote against this resolution." When Miss Vernon asked him if he did not recognize that favorable action on the Shafroth would prevent any action on the Anthony amendment for many years, he replied, "Very possibly;" and paused as if in doubt what to say further.

At this point Susa Young Gates rose to ask the privilege of the floor. "Even though some of the women of Utah might have the desire that woman suffrage come by state action, they nevertheless believe that the smaller issue should be put aside in favor of the larger one. I therefore move that Utah women support the Congressional Union and the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

The motion, seconded by Mrs. W. J. Wolstenholme, was carried without a dissenting vote; and the Senator withdrew with full knowledge of the wishes of his constituents.

Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon then made a strong and eloquent address.

THE delegates to the Women Voters' Convention from the state of Utah will be: Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdon, Dr. Jane Skofield, Mrs. F. S. Richards, Mrs. E. M. Cohen, Miss Mary May Babcock, Mrs. B. S. Pyfer, Mrs. Frank Forbes, Mrs. L. A. Paddison, Mrs. Rebecca Nibley, Mrs. George Schuller, Mrs. Dusilla Grant, Mrs. Ida Bemberger, Mrs. E. O. Leatherwood, Mrs. P. N. Cook, Mrs. Lillian Tanner, Mrs. Joseph Hyde, Mrs. H. A. King, Mrs. Mary B. Lawrence, Mrs. H. L. Cummings, Mrs. Richard Lynam, Mrs. C. A. Cook, Miss Kate Williams, Mrs. H. W. Brown, all from Salt Lake City; Mrs. Leah Widtso, Mrs. Horace Nebekar, Mrs. S. D. Ball, Miss Gertrude McCheyne, all from Logan; Mrs. E. E. Curfman, Mrs. Merritt Lott, Mrs. J. W. Aird, and Mrs. Arch Thurman, all from Provo; Mrs. R. A. Porter, Mrs. P. W. Kinsley, Mrs. Archie Bowman, Mrs. J. S. Godron, and Mrs. Kate Hilliard, all from Ogden; Mrs. A. M. Henderson, from Garfield; Mrs. Ursel Rose, from Garland; Mrs. D. C. Johnson, from Springville; Mrs. Thomas Ladd, from Thistle; Mrs. O. T. Wall and Mrs. George Christenson, from Mount Pleasant; Mrs. W. L. Halst, from Birgham City; Mrs. Charles Bird, from Mapleton; Mrs. J. A. Anderson, from Midvale; Mrs. Byron F. Ott, from Payson; Mrs. C. L. Martin, from Park City; Mrs. Ross J. Coman, from Neplin, and Mrs. Knox Nelson, from Beaver; also Mrs. Lillian Wirth, Mrs. W. N. Pease, Mrs. William Mossit, Mrs. Frank Snow, Mrs. D. H. Birrell, Mrs. William Leatham, Miss Ida Savage, Mrs. Robert R. Bradford, Mrs. Virginia P. Taggart, Mrs. B. H. Haywood, and Mrs. Anna Mayer.

OFFICERS of the Utah Branch of the Congressional Union are: Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdon, chairman, who was formerly county clerk of Salt Lake County, and was chosen by Utah to cast the Utah electoral vote at the last Presidential election; Mrs. Alice Merrill Horne, a member of the Utah legislature in 1911, first vice-chairman; Mrs. Lavina Livingston, record-keeper of Banner Review No. 11, of the Women's Benefit Association of the Maccabees, second vice-chairman; Mrs. Lily Wostenholme, who was a member of the Utah legislature in 1913 and is now vice-chairman of the Civic Club of Salt Lake City, secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, as member of the Advisory Council, is a member of this committee ex officio.

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First Deputation in Vermont

A RECENT deputation to Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, aroused great interest not only in Montpelier, where the deputation was held, but all over the state. A representative body of suffragists in Montpelier visited Senator Dillingham on Tuesday, August 24, to ask his support for the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the next session of Congress. Senator Dillingham voted against the amendment in March, 1914.

The appointment with Senator Dillingham was made by Mrs. Fred Blanchard, President of the Montpelier Equal Suffrage Association. Miss Louise Clark, Vice-President of the Montpelier Equal Suffrage Association, and Mrs. J. Borden Estee, Vermont member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union, organized the deputation. The members of the delegation carried a large banner bearing the words, "Will Senator Dillingham Vote 'Yes' on the National Suffrage Amendment?"

The little procession gathered on the steps of the state capitol and marched three blocks to the office of Senator Dillingham, in the rooms of Theriot & Hunt.

Mrs. Estee, who led the deputation, introduced Mrs. William L. Colt, New York member of the Advisory Council, who was making a short stay in Montpelier; Mrs. Colt explained briefly the need of federal action on suffrage.

In answer, Senator Dillingham read a letter he had previously sent to one of his constituents in which he declared that suffrage was a question for the states to settle. The same letter he published the day after in the Vermont *Argus*, one of the most important papers of the state.

Vermont Deputation to Senator Dillingham

(From left to right) Mrs. William L. Colt, Mrs. L. W. Hanson, Mrs. J. Bordon Estee, Miss Mary Osgood, Miss Grace Clark, Mrs. O. H. Richardson, and Mrs. G. L. Lackey

SENATOR DILLINGHAM'S letter runs, in part, as follows:

"The states not only have the *right* by law to determine, each for itself, the qualifications of its voters, but it is a privilege which ought not to be taken away from any one of them without its own consent. Should the proposed amendment be submitted to the people by Congress and be ratified by three-fourths of the states, the system would become operative not only in the states so favoring it, but in the remaining states where the proposition has been rejected. Thus three-fourths of the states would determine for the remaining one-fourth the policy they should pursue not only in respect to the election of Representatives to Congress, but in respect to all questions, including those which pertain wholly to the internal affairs of the state. . . .

"Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Oregon, Utah, Idaho, Washington, and Wyoming are the nine states which have already adopted this system, and they would, of course, vote to ratify the proposed amendment. Of these Arizona, Colorado, Utah and Wyoming have a combined population of only 1,522,694, but in the ratification of the proposed amendment would have four times the voting strength of New York with her population of over nine millions, which is about five and a half times as great as the entire population of the states mentioned.

"Think for a moment of the problem which the New York Legislature has to solve for the people of New York City and the other great centers of that state. The last census shows that out of the four and a half millions resident in Greater New York, only 19.3 per cent had native born parents.

"Think also of the problems which the Legislature of Massachusetts has to solve with its numerous manufacturing towns filled to a large extent with non-English speaking races. In considering this do not forget that in 1910 in Fall River only 13.3 per cent of the inhabitants had native born parents; that in Lowell only 19.5 belonged to that class. Ought the states first mentioned to have the right to dictate to New York her policy, or to Massachusetts her policy? Can it be justified ethically or politically? The entire population of the nine states which I have mentioned is only a little more than seven and a half millions of people—less by nearly one and a half millions than the population of New York—and yet you will see that those nine states would, upon the question of the ratification of the proposed amendment, have nine times the voting power of the great Empire State which has grave problems of its own to solve.

"Take another view of the question. Suppose that a proposition were made on the part of the states which have not adopted woman suffrage to urge a constitutional amendment denying to the nine states which have adopted the system the right to continue the same. It would be absurd in the highest degree, but not more arbitrary than the one proposed. . . .

"The vigor with which the adoption of the proposed amendment is urged illustrates the tendency of the people at the present time to overlook their rights and powers as citizens of sovereign states. They forget, I fear, the dignity of their birthright, and by their actions loosen the firm grasp they have heretofore held upon the principle of local self-government. It is a dangerous thing to part with any of our rights as sovereign states. This is particularly true in the case of Vermont, because she is one of the small states of the Union. So long as we maintain our rights as citizens of a sovereign state, so long shall we maintain our influence in the general government; but if we are unwise enough to surrender such rights and to permit other states to judge of and control our policies, then we have surrendered our birthright. . . .

"I have written thus fully . . . to indicate why, as a Senator from Vermont, I do not feel at liberty to submit the determination of any of our state policies to the judgment and control of the people of other states; and I think your organization . . . will agree with me that it is better that the campaign be made and the question settled in Vermont where, whatever the result may be, all classes will accept the verdict as being the enlightened judgment of an enlightened people, and so rest content."

Virginia Suffragists Speak for Federal Amendment

HON. HENRY D. FLOOD, of Appomattox, Representative from the Tenth Congressional District of Virginia, received a delegation of his constituents at his home, about two miles outside of Appomattox, on Monday, August 16. Mr. Flood while most cordial, declared that any question affecting the electorate should not be acted upon by the federal government.

Two automobiles decorated with the purple, white and gold banners of the Congressional Union, carried a delegation of ten to see Mr. Flood. Mr. Flood came out to the driveway to greet the party and ushered them into the parlor of his home where they met Mrs. Flood.

Mrs. Dexter Otey, of Lynchburg, who acted as spokesman of the delegation, asked Mr. Flood to support the federal amendment in Congress, basing her request on the ancient American principle that there should be no taxation without representation. Mrs. Otey's plea was interrupted by Mr. Flood who told the delegation that even were he in favor of suffrage he would be opposed to a federal amendment dealing with that question.

"Even if every man in Virginia wanted the federal amendment, I would not vote for it," said Mr. Flood, "because it violates the general principle of states' rights. I do not believe that the federal government ought to interfere with the elective franchise. I do not think that the makers of the Constitution ever intended that three-fourths of the states should inflict on the other one-fourth something which might destroy their existence."

One of the members of the delegation asked him if he thought woman suffrage would destroy the existence of Virginia; Mr. Flood replied in the negative.

"I am not violently opposed to woman suffrage. I would not do anything to help it; but when the majority of women want it, I will not object."

It was pointed out to Mr. Flood that the Democrats were not opposing measures involving a great increase of federal power, such as River and Harbor Appropriations, the prohibition amendment, etc. Mr. Flood said that the question of suffrage was so vital that it could never be placed in the same category.

To one of the members of the delegation—Mrs. C. W. Hunter—Mr. Flood expressed great surprise that she stood before him advocating a federal amendment when her family had fought in the Civil War on the Southern side.

"I am interested," said Mrs. Hunter, frankly, "in gaining self-government for women, and gaining it as quickly as possible, and since I am convinced that the effective way to work for it is through a federal amendment I will support and work for that."

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

Oregon

Headquarters: 409½ *Morrison Street, Portland.*
Organizer: *Miss Virginia Arnold.*

PORTLAND has been besieged with United States Senators and Congressmen the past week. Some of these had voted against the suffrage amendment, so the voting women felt that they should be reminded that four million voting women are looking to them to reconsider the question and vote "yea" on the amendment in the Sixty-fourth Congress.

On Tuesday Senator Stone, of Missouri, who was absent when the vote was taken on the amendment in 1914, arrived in Portland. Miss Adelaide Short, a member of the Congressional Union, attempted to make an appointment with the Senator.

"Not wishing to waylay any Congressman," Miss Short wrote later in the *Oregonian*, August 21, "we 'phoned to Mr. Stone, who said that he would be 'so very pleased to see the ladies if his time permitted,' and would 'phone us later in the day. When we 'phoned first it was early in the morning. The Senator did not leave until 9 p. m. We accordingly gave the entire day to the matter, waiting at my home for fear of missing the Senator's 'phone call. We did not receive it."

On August 19, however, Senator Stone made a statement on suffrage to the press.

"They are just going to stay at it till they get it," said the Senator, as quoted in the *Oregonian* of August 19. "He told," continued the *Oregonian*, "how he became converted to the cause. Previous to the spring of 1913, he said, he never had given the subject serious thought. But on the day preceding President Wilson's inauguration, when a band of intrepid suffragists were roughly handled in the streets of Washington, he discussed the incident with his wife.

"'It's too bad that those women should be subjected to such treatment,' he commented, 'when the whole thing is so absurd.'

"'It's not half so absurd as some things that are done in Congress,' quickly retorted Mrs. Stone.

"That opened the Senator's eyes.

"'Do you mean to tell me that you are in favor of suffrage?' he asked his wife.

"Mrs. Stone confided to him that while she was not of the militant variety of suffragist, she certainly would vote if she had the opportunity, and that her two daughters and her daughter-in-law would vote too.

"'That settled it with me,' exclaimed the Senator, taking a fresh grip on his cigar. 'From that time on I was neutral on the suffrage question. Now I am so that I believe women ought to have the right to vote if they want to vote.'"

Other Congressmen seen last week were Hon. G. F. Burgess, of Texas; S. M. Sparkman, of Florida; Charles Lieb, of Indiana, and R. M. Switzer, of Ohio.

Mr. Sparkman said he was "almost persuaded," but was told that being wholly persuaded was what interested women voters.

Virginia Arnold.

Delaware

Headquarters: 305 *Delaware Avenue, Wilmington.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Edna Story Latimer.*

PLANS for a "bake" are under way under the direction of Mrs. Annie Arniel and Mrs. Sara Brown. It will be held at the headquarters during the first week of September.

Arrangements are also being made for a section in the Labor Day parade on the first Monday in September.

Open-air meetings continue to be held in Wilmington, with Mrs. Annie Arniel and Mrs. Thomas MacGee as speakers.

Edna Story Latimer.

Rhode Island

Headquarters: 43 *Bellevue Avenue, Newport.*
Organizer: *Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.*

THE last Tuesday afternoon meeting to be held at the Newport headquarters for this season was extremely well attended. The speakers were Mrs. Charles L. Parmalee, one of the Empire State Campaign speakers, and Mrs. James Whittemore, of Detroit, Mich. A number of the audience expressed a desire to attend the Convention of Women Voters at San Francisco or the national convention of the Congressional Union in Washington next December.

The deputation to Congressman Stiness, planned for Friday of this week, was postponed on account of the severe illness of the Congressman. A large meeting, however, was held in Providence last Tuesday evening, August 24, to prepare the plans for the deputation to Mr. Stiness as soon as he is able to receive it, and later to arrange a deputation to Senator Colt, who has recently returned to Rhode Island. A letter was sent to Congressman Stiness expressing the sympathy of his constituents in his illness and asking him to let them know as soon as he is able to receive them.

A final mass meeting was held at Marble House, the home of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, on Sunday afternoon. Arrangements for this Sunday afternoon meeting were made by a committee consisting of Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. Henry Oelrichs, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. J. F. A. Clark, Mrs. M. Van Beuren, Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, and Mrs. John P. Green. The speakers were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Alice Carpenter of New York, and Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.

On Friday morning, August 27, Mrs. Le Baron C. Colt called a meeting for Miss Whittemore at Mrs. Colt's home in Providence. Mrs. Colt is the daughter-in-law of Senator Colt of Rhode Island. Many of the people present subscribed to the SUFFRAGIST and joined the Union. Among the new members were Mrs. Colt herself, who is President of the Bristol County Suffrage League, Miss Mabel Orgelman, Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Drury, Treasurer, and Mrs. Frederick R. L. Dornbar, Corresponding Secretary—all members of the State Legislative Committee.

Mrs. James Griswald Wentz held a large meeting on Saturday afternoon, August 28, at which Miss Whittemore was again the speaker.

Margaret Fay Whittemore.

Maryland

Headquarters: 105 *West Saratoga Street, Baltimore.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Townsend Scott.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Edna Story Latimer.*

ABOUT 3,000 people attended the meetings held on the Eastern Shore by the Congressional Union. The interest shown in federal work far exceeded the expectations of the campaigners. The original plan of the campaign was to call on Hon. Jesse D. Price, Representative from the First Congressional District of Maryland, on Saturday, August 21, but Mr. Price wrote Mrs. Guion Miller that on that date he would be on his vacation. Strange to say, as the suffragists drove into Salisbury on Friday night, who should be walking down Main Street but Mr. Price? The next morning when the suffragists entered a restaurant for breakfast, Mr. Price was sitting peacefully at a table. Scarcely had the suffragists caught sight of him when he arose and left. A little later in the morning we called Mr. Price on the 'phone and he promised to write Mrs. Miller in a few days and set a date for the deputation to wait upon him.

The meeting at Salisbury, where Mr. Price lives, was a big success. F. Leonard Wailes presided. We spoke from the Courthouse steps to over four hundred people.

The local papers have criticized Mr. Price severely for "taking to the tall timbers," as they express it.

In Easton about five hundred came out to the meeting. Mrs. Guion Miller presided. The audience was most enthusiastic. Among those who assisted with the campaign were: Mrs. Guion Miller, Mrs. W. T. Burch, Miss M. B. Dixon, Mrs. E. C. Crawford, Mrs. Meredith, of Easton; Mrs. Edward C. Mudge, of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Julia Goldsborough Johnson, of Easton; M. P. Y. Buchman, of Salisbury; Mrs. J. Shedd Crockett, of Pocomoke City; Mrs. F. W. Wallop, of Princess Ann; Mrs. Edward Stevens, of Denton; Miss Clara Benson, of Royal Oak; Miss Maria Martin, of St. Michaels; Miss Eleanor White, Miss Amy Harrison, and Mrs. Edmund Wrightson, of Lightmans Island.

The meeting at Pocomoke City was advertised by Mrs. F. B. Young. She fastened a large "Votes for Women" poster to her baby carriage, wheeled the baby around town, thus advertising the meeting and giving the baby an outing at the same time.

A decorated truck was one of the special features at the Cambridge fair this week. A wagon trimmed in purple, white and gold, bearing the sign, "We Demand an Amendment to the United States Constitution, Enfranchising Women," drew large crowds who received suffrage literature and listened to the speeches which were given four times a day on the fair grounds.

A federal amendment meeting was held every evening in front of the Courthouse, Cambridge, at eight o'clock.

Edna Story Latimer.

North Carolina

Organizer: *Miss Emily K. Perry, Hotel Langren, Asheville.*

THE support of Congressional Union activities in the western section of North Carolina has been most encouraging. The first street meeting in the state was held Saturday night in Pack Square, the business center of Asheville, before a large and intensely enthusiastic crowd.

Many prominent women who are visiting in Asheville have been lending able assistance at meetings, among them Mrs. Henning, President of one of the Kentucky Suffrage Leagues, Miss Julia Henning, and Mrs. Moore, of New Orleans.

Mrs. Charles Malcolm Platt, President of the Asheville Suffrage League, and first Vice-President of the State Association, has been very helpful. Mrs. Platt told me on arrival that while they were working in the state she saw no reason why work for a Constitutional amendment would not help rather than hinder state work. Mrs. Platt promised to assist in arranging a deputation to Representative Britt of her District and to Senator Overman, whom she knows personally.

The program for last week was as follows: On Saturday two meetings were held; one street meeting on Pack Square at 8 p. m. and one on the Langren Hotel Roof Garden at 9.15 p. m. The object of the Congressional Union was outlined, members solicited, and SUFFRAGISTS sold. A large meeting was held on Tuesday and Wednesday nights in the Hotel Langren. Miss Perry spoke before the North Carolina Central Labor Union on Thursday, September 2.

A deputation will wait on Congressman Britt next week, led by Mrs. George S. Powell, a prominent North Carolina woman.

Among the new members of the Congressional Union are Mrs. G. S. Powell, Mrs. Frederick Kent, a prominent social worker in Asheville, Miss Lilian E. Clement, County Clerk in Sheriff's office, Court House; Mrs. L. E. Moorman, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Coachman, of Asheville; and Mrs. Lila R. Barnwell, of Hendersonville.

Miss Clement is the new membership chairman for North Carolina and will materially aid in swelling the ranks of the Congressional Union members in the state.

Emily K. Perry.

Treasurer's Report

Make All Checks Payable to
The Treasurer of the Congressional Union
1420 F St., Washington, D. C.
This will save much inconvenience

Contributions Toward $100,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

List of Contributors from August 23 Through August 29

Anonymous	$174.00
Dr. Caroline Spencer	5.00
A Friend	12.00
Mrs. L. H. Montgomery	10.00
Mrs. Irving Scott	25.00
Mr. Houck	1.00
Mr. Major	1.00
Mrs. F. R. Hazard	25.00
Mrs. Sage	5.00
Mrs. W. E. Hardy	25.00
A. Eberly's Sons	5.00
A Friend	5.00
Anonymous	10.00
A Friend	10.00
Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict	2.00
Anonymous	.75
Miss Christine Gelbert	1.00
Mrs. George E. Reed	3.00
Membership fees	52.25
Collections	28.65
	$400.65

Contributions made to Connecticut Branch:

Mrs. George H. Day	$50.00	
Mrs. F. B. Ryce	1.00	
Mrs. W. D. Ascough	10.00	
Mrs. Helena Hill Weed	10.00	
Mrs. Rose Burrell	1.00	
Mrs. Annie G. Porritt	2.00	
Mrs. C. E. Cutler	1.00	
Mrs. William Spencer Murray	3.50	
Mr. W. D. Ascough	3.00	
Mr. C. M. Gallup	1.50	
Miss Katharine Ludington	25.00	
Collection	4.00	
		112.00

Contributions made to Minnesota Branch:

Mrs. H. G. Harrison	$50.00	
Mrs. George Partridge	25.00	
Mrs. William H. Grimshaw	10.00	
		85.00

Contributions made to Virginia Branch:

Anonymous	$80.00	
Collection	4.30	
Sale of tickets	9.15	
		93.45

Total	$691.10
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	74,868.49
Total through August 29	$75,559.59

Women Voters' Convention Committee

MISS ANNE MARTIN, Nevada, and Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, Utah, have joined Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's committee on organizing the Women Voters' Convention, which will be held in San Francisco September 14, 15 and 16.

Miss Anne Martin was president of the Nevada Woman Suffrage Association, and is now president of the Nevada Women's Civic League.

Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon is one of the most influential women in the state of Utah.

Michigan Women Give Honor Luncheon For Congressman Kelley

HON. PATRICK H. KELLEY, Representative of the Sixth Congressional District of Michigan, beamed his appreciation upon Oakland County suffragists Monday noon, August 16, when he was the guest of honor at a luncheon given at the Detroit Automobile Club, Pine Lake, near Pontiac, by Michigan members of the Congressional Union, to thank Mr. Kelley for his vote in support of the federal suffrage amendment during the last session of Congress. Mr. Kelley told the women of his district present at the luncheon that they could count on his vote for them in the future.

Mr. Kelley was met in Pontiac, on the morning of the sixteenth, by eight automobiles, gaily decked in the Congressional Union colors of purple, white and gold. He took a seat in the first car with E. P. Waldron, President of the Pontiac Board of Commerce, Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy of Tecumseh; Harry Coleman, former publisher of the Pontiac *Press Gazette;* and Mrs. Coleman, President of the Oakland County Suffrage Association. The cars formed a parade through the business district of the city, and sped through the Oakland County hills to the club house on the bank of Pine Lake. Here luncheon was served at one o'clock at long tables beautifully decorated with the yellow flowers of late summer. Covers were laid for seventy suffragists, representing every section of Congressman Kelley's district.

At the close of the dinner, a number of brief speeches were made, Mrs. Coleman acting as toastmistress. Other speakers were Mrs. Edna Formhals, Secretary of the Pontiac Association for Charity and Civic Service; Mrs. D. H. Glass, first president of the Oakland County organization; Mrs. John G. Jury, of San Jose, California, who spoke as a woman voter; Mrs. Harry Gardner, of Royal Oak, President of the Oakland County Federated Women's Clubs, representing the 21,000 club women in the state on record as favoring suffrage; and Mrs. Myrta Lockwood of Holly, County President of the W. C. T. U.

The last speaker was Mr. Kelley, who began by assuring the women of his continued hearty support. In speaking of the position he took on suffrage in the House last session, Mr. Kelley said:

"Since a man must have some general rule to guide him, I made up my mind when I went to the House that I would support any proposition which would raise the standard of civilization under the American flag. Following this rule, I opposed militarism and child labor; and on the same principle I will work for woman suffrage."

The guests at the luncheon, who had come at very short notice from all parts of Mr. Kelley's district, included, among many representative men and women, Mrs. James Whittemore and Mrs. Nelson Whittemore, of Detroit; Mrs. Harry Coleman, of Pontiac, Mrs. George T. Hendrie, of Bloomfield Hills; Miss Georgia Hoyt, of Pontiac; Mrs. W. A. Sullivan, former president of the Oakland County Association; Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Green, Pontiac; Mrs. Hoffman; Mrs. S. A. Kessell; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Sibley; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Stockwell, Jr.; Mrs. Crofoot; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sullivan; Judge and Mrs. K. P. Rockwell; Mrs. Formhals, head of the Associated Charities; Miss Ella Smith, daughter of Judge Smith; Miss Cora Bailey and others. Guests were present from Holly, Royal Oak, Redford and Farmington, Grosse Pointe, and Oxford.

5,000 New Subscribers.

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers to "The Suffragist"

(In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

AUGUST 22 THROUGH AUGUST 28.

Mrs. C. A. Eldredge	5
Mrs. E. C. Thompson	1
Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell	1
Mrs. Virginia Tucker	3
Miss Margaret Keogh	1
Miss Cora Crawford	1
Miss Doris Stevens	1
Miss Lucy Burns	1
Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore	2
Mrs. Mary Kealty Clagett	1
Miss Emily K. Perry	5
Miss Virginia J. Arnold	1
Total	23
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	1,239
Total through August 28	1,262

New Members of the Advisory Council

MRS. WILLIAM SPENCER MURRAY, of Connecticut, has joined the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union. Mrs. Murray is president of the Women's Political Union of New Haven, and is an extremely able and active organizer.

MRS. ANNIE WELLS CANNON, of Salt Lake City, Utah, is another new member of the Advisory Council who will lend the Union great weight in her state. Mrs. Cannon was a member of the Utah legislature during 1913, is president of the Daughters of the Pioneers, is stake president of the Women's Relief Society of Utah, and is the daughter of Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells, honorary president of the Utah State Council of Women. While in the legislature Mrs. Cannon introduced and secured the passage of a bill establishing the position of a woman deputy on the Bureau of Immigration, Labor and Statistics. She was one of the prime movers in securing mothers' pensions, juvenile court, and minimum wage legislation in Utah.

MRS. JAMES T. MORRISON, of Boise, Idaho, will represent her state on the Advisory Council. Mrs. Morrison is the wife of former Governor Morrison, of Idaho.

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